Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) An LCD display containing a transmissive optical film comprising a layer containing layered clay particles in a radiation cured binder wherein the total light transmission of the film is greater than 90 percent.

2. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises polyfunctional acrylic compounds derived from polyhydric alcohols.

3. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 2 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises a repeating group selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate, tripropylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, pentaerythritol tetra(meth)acrylate, pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate, dipentaerythritol hexa(meth)acrylate, 1,6-hexanediol di(meth)acrylate, and neopentyl glycol di(meth)acrylate.

4. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 2 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises a repeating group selected from the group consisting of pentaerythritol tetra(meth)acrylate and pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate.

5. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises acrylate and methacrylate oligomers derived from the group consisting of low-molecular weight polyester resin, polyether resin, acrylic resin, epoxy resin, and polyurethane resin.

6. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises a urethane acrylate compound.

7. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises an aliphatic urethane acrylate derived from isophorone diisocyanate.

8. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the radiation cured binder comprises a polyurethane acrylate derived from an aliphatic polyester polyol.

9. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim1 wherein the particles comprise layered organically modified clay particles.

10. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the particles have an average size of between 1 and 10 micrometers.

11. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein said particles are present in at least 2% by weight of the layer.

12. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein said particles are present in an amount of less than 50% by weight of the layer.

13. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a gloss less than 100.

14. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a gloss less than 80.

15. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a gloss less than 60.

16. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a haze less than 30.

17. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a haze less than 20.

18. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a haze less than 15.

19. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 14 wherein the amount of the clay is sufficient to provide a haze less than 20.

20. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 additionally containing a silicone acrylate lubricant.

21. (Currently amended) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim ~~13~~ 20 wherein the silicone acrylate lubricant is a methacryloxy-functional silicone polyether copolymer.

22. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 wherein said film is deposed upon a transparent polymeric support.

23. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 22 wherein said support is selected from the group consisting of triacetyl cellulose, polyethylene terephthalate, diacetyl cellulose, acetate butyrate cellulose, acetate propionate cellulose, polyether sulfone, polyacrylic based resins, polyurethane based resin, polyester, polycarbonate, aromatic polyamide, polyolefins, polymers derived from vinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohol, polysulfone, polyether, polynorbornene, polymethylpentene, polyether ketone, and (meth)acrylonitrile.

24. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 22 wherein said support is triacetyl cellulose.

25. Canceled.

26. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 comprising a layer containing a radiation cured binder derived from a mixture of (meth)acrylate derivatives of pentaerythritol functionalized aliphatic urethanes.

27. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 26 wherein the mixture comprises pentaerythritol tetra(meth)acrylate and pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate functionalized aliphatic urethanes.

28. (Previously presented) The LCD display containing a transmissive optical film of claim 1 comprising a layer containing a radiation cured binder derived from isophorone diisocyanate.

29.-33 (Canceled)

34. (Currently amended) A method of forming an optical film, comprising: providing a flexible transparent polymeric support, applying to the support a coating of radiation curable binder comprising polyfunctional acrylic compounds and layered clay particles in an organic solvent, and then radiation curing the said coating to form a layer ~~The method of claim 33~~ wherein the coating additionally contains a silicone acrylate.

35.-38. (Canceled)

39. (Currently amended) A method of forming an optical film, comprising: providing a flexible transparent polymeric support, applying to the support a coating of radiation curable binder comprising polyfunctional acrylic compounds and layered clay particles in an organic solvent, and then radiation curing the said coating to form a layer ~~The method of claim 33~~ wherein the radiation curable binder comprises an aliphatic urethane acrylate derived from isophorone diisocyanate.

40. (Currently amended) A method of forming an optical film, comprising: providing a flexible transparent polymeric support, applying to the support a coating of radiation curable binder comprising polyfunctional acrylic compounds and layered clay particles in an organic solvent, and then radiation curing the said coating to form a layer ~~The method of claim 33~~ wherein the

radiation curable binder comprises a polyurethane acrylate derived from an aliphatic polyester polyol.

41.-48. (Canceled)